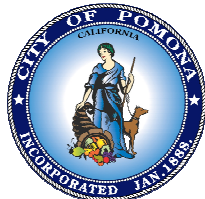


# 2014 City of POMONA Annual Water Quality Report

Water testing performed in 2013



## Dear Valued Customers,

The City of Pomona takes many steps to ensure water delivered to your tap is of high quality and meets all State and Federal requirements. City staff works diligently to operate and maintain a number of water related assets including reservoirs, wells, treatment plants, booster stations, disinfection equipment, sophisticated electronic control systems and a complex distribution pipeline system.

We are pleased to report that in 2013 the water delivered to your tap met or surpassed every public health requirement set by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Ensuring this water is of the highest quality takes a great deal of work and attention to detail. Every year, the City conducts over 20,000 water quality tests to ensure your water meets drinking water standards. This report describes the results of laboratory analysis performed on the water samples collected during 2013. The Water Quality Report is also available online at [www.ci.pomona.ca.us/mm/pubwrks/water/pdf/Pomona2014CCR.pdf](http://www.ci.pomona.ca.us/mm/pubwrks/water/pdf/Pomona2014CCR.pdf).

The City of Pomona appreciates any comments you may have. If you have additional questions regarding your drinking water, please contact us at (909) 620-2251. You may also provide feedback to Pomona's City Council that meets regularly at 6:45 PM on the first and third Monday of each month in the Council Chambers, located at 505 S. Garey Avenue, Pomona.

Sincerely,

*City of Pomona, Public Works Department*

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**This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

**Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.**

**Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhớ người dịch cho quý vị.**

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

### Pomona City Council

**Elliott Rothman, Mayor**

**John Nolte**  
Councilmember District 1

**Adriana Robledo**  
Councilmember District 2

**Cristina Carrizosa**  
Councilmember District 3

**Paula Lantz**  
Councilmember District 4

**Ginna E. Escobar**  
Councilmember District 5

**Debra Martin**  
Councilmember District 6



## Where Does Your Water Come From?

In 2013, approximately 70% of Pomona's potable water was produced from City-owned wells. Water from these wells is produced from three groundwater aquifers: Chino Basin, Six Basins, and Spadra Basin. The wells are located throughout the City of Pomona and in Claremont. Water is treated depending on the type of contaminant and concentrations found. The City currently operates two air stripping facilities for removal of volatile organic compounds and four anion exchange facilities for nitrate and perchlorate removal.

An additional 5% of our water originates from the San Gabriel Mountains where it flows into San Antonio Canyon. This source is filtered and disinfected with chlorine at the City's Frank G. Pedley Memorial Filtration Plant.

The remaining 25% of Pomona's water is provided from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). Both MWD and TVMWD import surface water from the Colorado River and Northern California. Colorado River water is brought via MWD's 242 mile Colorado River Aqueduct from an intake point at Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border. Water supplies from Northern California are drawn from the Sacramento-San

Joaquin Delta and are delivered to Southern California via the 441 mile long California Aqueduct. These sources are treated and chloraminated at MWD's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne, and at TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the City of Claremont.



*View of the Philips Ranch area and the Pomona Freeway (SR-60).*

## Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products

of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. The City monitors water quality per CDPH permit requirements. Not all the chemicals are required to be tested annually. Some of the data shown in this report are the same as published in the previous year.



*The City of Pomona strives to provide clean and reliable water supply to all of our residents and businesses.*

## For People With Sensitive Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## 10<sup>th</sup> Annual San Antonio Canyon Watershed Cleanup

*Please join us on **Saturday, July 12, 2014** (9 AM—11 AM) as we volunteer to clean and maintain the watershed that supplies water to our City.*

*Meet at **Shinn Road ~ Mt. Baldy**  
(across the street from Fire Station 25 at 3000 N. Mountain Rd.)*

*Dress appropriately and bring sun protection.  
For more information call **(909) 620-2251**.*

## Important Health Information

**Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Pomona is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

***Cryptosporidium*** is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.





## Source Water Assessment

In accordance with CDPH requirements, source water assessments are conducted regularly for all the active sources serving the City of Pomona. The assessments help to identify the vulnerability of drinking water supplies to contamination from typical human activities. These assessments are intended to provide basic information necessary for us to develop programs to protect our drinking water supplies.

The City's groundwater sources are vulnerable to known contaminant plumes, human activities, and applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. The San Antonio Watershed is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: recreation activities in and adjacent to the stream, forest fires, septic systems, and wastewater collection systems in the Mt. Baldy area.

Information about both of these source water assessments is available at: Department of Public Health

Drinking Water Field Ops., Southern California Branch, 500 North Central Ave., Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. CDPH phone number is (818) 551-2004.

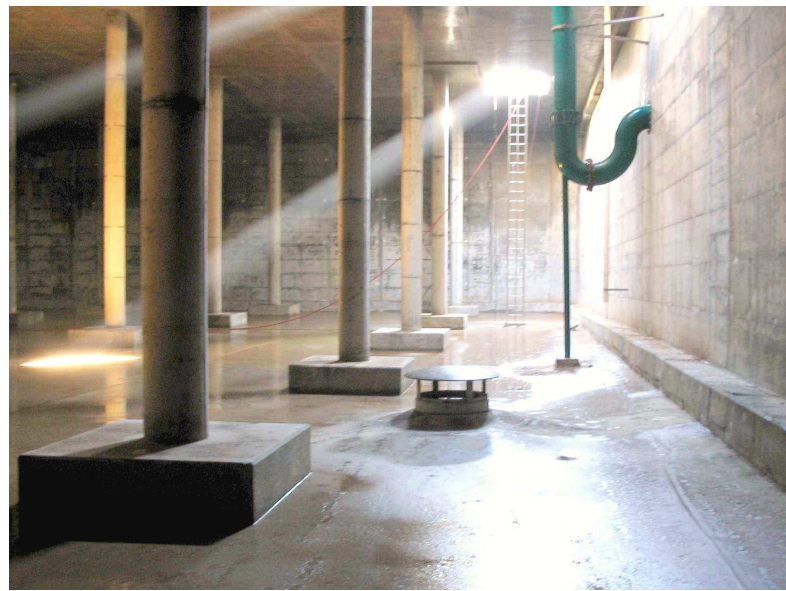
MWD and TVMWD monitor water resources from the Colorado River and California State Water Project. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessments can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850 or TVMWD at (909) 621-5568.

## Water Conservation

State water officials have confirmed that rivers and reservoirs are below their record lows, calling it California's worst drought. Governor Jerry Brown declared a statewide drought emergency in January 2014, urging all Californians to conserve water in every way possible. At the February 24, 2014 meeting, the Pomona City Council enacted voluntary water use restrictions, asking for a 20% reduction in water use from residents and local businesses. For information on how you can do your part in this important effort, check out these key water saving tips below:

### Outdoors

- Choose a water efficient irrigation system, such as drip irrigation, for your trees, shrubs, etc.
- Put plants that need lots of water at the high point of the yard so the water can irrigate other plants going downhill.
- "Grasscycling" is leaving grass clippings on the lawn after mowing. It helps reduce the amount of water used on lawns and provides nutrients once decomposed. Visit [www.smartgardening.com](http://www.smartgardening.com) for more information.
- Create a custom water schedule and regularly adjust your sprinkler time to a budget suggested by the published water index.
- Repair sprinkler leaks and adjust for blocked spray and runoff to avoid water waste.
- Install a smart sprinkler timer that will adjust to changing conditions.
- Select plants with moderate to low water needs. Visit [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) for a list of drought tolerant plants as well as other water conservation information.



*Inside view of a reservoir after it has been cleaned.*

### Indoors

- Install aerators on all faucets to reduce flows to less than 1 gallon per minute.
- Check for and repair all leaks. Small household leaks can add up to gallons of water lost every day.
- Turn off the tap while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Spend 5 minutes in the shower. If you take a bath, only fill it half way.
- Installing a high efficiency toilet saves 19 gallons of water per person/day.
- If you have a dishwasher, opt to use it only when it is fully loaded. If you hand wash dishes, fill one side of the sink with wash water and the other side with rinse water. Do not let the faucet run.
- Collect water while rinsing fruits and vegetables and use it to water house plants.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the tap run until it gets cold.
- Thaw food in the refrigerator overnight instead of letting it sit under running tap water.

# Guide to Water Quality Table



## Definitions and Abbreviations

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Notification Level (NL)** - The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard** - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Public Health Goal (PHG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Secondary Standards** - Secondary Standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. These are set by the CDPH.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

= Denotes "equals"

≤ Denotes "less than or equal to"

AI Aggressiveness Index

DLR Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average

N/A Not Applicable

ND Non-Detect

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L picoCuries per Liter

ppm parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)

ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)

RAA Running Annual Average

TON Threshold Odor Number

µS/cm microsiemens per centimeter

## Footnotes

(a) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling.

(b) The Lead and Copper Rule requires water samples to be collected at the consumer's tap. If the AL is exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, steps must be taken to reduce these contaminants. A total of 65 sites were sampled in 2013. Both lead and copper results at the 90th percentile were below the action level; therefore no action was required.

(c) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for the City of Pomona's Pedley Filtration Plant and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for Weymouth and Miramar Treatment Plants.

(d) Samples were collected in 2012-2013 for Pomona groundwater.

(e) Aluminum has both a primary and a secondary standard. The secondary MCL for aluminum is 200 ppb.

(f) Highest Running Annual Average

(g) Radiological data for Pomona was collected from 2006-2013. For gross beta particle activity, CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern.

(h) One data point above the secondary MCL. Re-sample result was lower than the secondary MCL.

(i) In April 2013, the Weymouth Treatment Plant effluent TON exceeded the secondary MCL of 3 TON. Per CDPH requirements, quarterly monitoring was conducted following the secondary MCL exceedance.

(j) Data collected for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) helps EPA and the CDPH to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR - Second Cycle (UCMR2). Data for Weymouth was collected in 2009. Miramar's data was collected from April 2009 - January 2010. Data for Pomona was collected October 2008 - July 2009.

(k) Federal minimum reporting levels for UCMR

(l) Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR - Third Cycle (UCMR3). Data for Pomona was collected in 2013.

(m) These chemicals were monitored in accordance with EPA's UCMR3 program and there are presently no regulatory action levels or health advisory levels.

(n) CDPH required monitoring in 2011 to 2013.

(o) Distribution system-wide range



# 2013 Water Quality Table



## Pomona Water Distribution System

		State or Federal	PHG MCL (MCLG)	State [MRDLG] DLR	Range Average	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards								
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (a)	(0)	N/A	Range Average	0-0.7 0.1	No	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	2.2-47 39	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-18 10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	N/A	Range Highest RAA	ND-2.40 0.97	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
LEAD AND COPPER RULE (b)								
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	90th Percentile # Sites above AL	0.15 0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	90th Percentile # Sites above AL	3.0 0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



City staff working to rehabilitate a well.

# 2013 Water Quality Table



## Pomona Water and Imported Water

State or Federal PHG						POMONA WATER		IMPORTED WATER			
MCL	(MCLG)	State	Range			Ground-water	Surface Water	Weymouth	Miramar	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Units [MRDL]	[MRDLG]	DLR	Average								
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Plant Effluent	NTU		N/A	N/A	Highest	N/A	0.16	0.05	0.07	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (c)	% TT=95%	N/A	N/A	N/A	%≤NTU (c)	N/A	100	100	100		
ORGANIC CHEMICALS											
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	0.5	Range Average	ND-1.2 0.54	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	200	1.7	10	Range	ND-64 (d)	ND	ND	ND	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and fruit trees
					Average	ND (d)	ND	ND	ND		
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	5	0.06	0.5	Range Average	ND-4.3 0.84	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	Range Average	ND-4.2 2.0	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND-110 ND	100-180 144	95-220 180 (f)	ND ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND-2.6 ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production waste
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range Average	ND-0.1 ND	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	No	Discharges of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.21-0.60	0.37-0.51	0.7-1.0	0.15	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.31	0.44	0.8	0.15		
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	45	45	2	Range	4.0-35	ND	2.2	2.0-2.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	22	ND	2.2	2.5		
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	4	Range	ND-4.7	ND	ND	ND	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, fertilizers, and in a variety of industries.
					Average	2.0	ND	ND	ND		
RADIOLOGICALS (g)											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	ND-6.23 ND	ND ND	ND-3 ND	9.8 9.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range Average	ND-8.85 ND	ND ND	ND-6 4	ND-4.2 ND	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	ND-6.86 1.94	1.13 1.13	1-2 2	ND ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits



# 2013 Water Quality Table



## Pomona Water and Imported Water

State or Federal PHG						POMONA WATER		IMPORTED WATER		Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
MCL (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Ground-water	Surface Water	Weymouth	Miramar					
Units [MRDL]	[MRDLG]										
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic Standards											
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Range Average	6.3-110 69	4.3 4.3	84-91 88	76 76	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Color Units	15	N/A	N/A	Range Average	ND-3 1	ND-3 2	1 1	ND ND	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	N/A	Range Average	390-1000 656	340-380 360	850-890 870	540 540	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.5	Range Average	24-160 54	20-31 26	170-190 180	51 51	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	Range Average	ND-8 (h) 2	1-2 2	3-6 (i) 4 (i)	1 1	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	N/A	Range Average	230-680 397	210-240 225	520-540 530	320 320	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Pomona Distribution System)	NTU	5	N/A	0.1	Range Average	ND-1.2 0.10		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Required Monitoring											
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - SECOND CYCLE (UCMR2) (j)											
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ppt	NL=10	3	2 (k)	Range Average	ND-6.8 1.1	N/A N/A	ND-3 ND	ND ND	N/A	By-product of treatment process
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - THIRD CYCLE (UCMR3) (l)											
1,1-Dichloroethane	ppb	5	3	0.03 (k)	Range Average	ND-0.048 ND		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	-
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	NL=1	N/A	0.07 (k)	Range Average	ND-0.54 0.21		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	-
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	N/A	20 (k)	Range Average	85-500 184		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	N/A	0.02	0.03 (k)	Range Average	ND-4.8 1.9		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial waste factories; erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum (m)	ppb	N/A	N/A	1 (k)	Range Average	ND-3.4 2.1		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	-
Strontium (m)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.3 (k)	Range Average	240-750 505		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	-
Total Chromium	ppb	50	N/A	0.2 (k)	Range Average	ND-4.5 2.0		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	N/A	0.2 (k)	Range Average	1.7-5.2 3.4		N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	-





# 2013 Water Quality Table



## Pomona Water and Imported Water

State or Federal PHG MCL (MCLG) State Range Units [MRDL] [MRDLG] DLR Average						POMONA WATER		IMPORTED WATER			Typical Source of Contamination
						Ground-water	Surface Water	Weymouth	Miramar	Violation	
Additional Parameters											
1,4-Dioxane (n)	ppb	NL=1	N/A	1	Range Average	ND-4.0 ND	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	-
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	110-250 148	150-160 155	76-130 110	86-92 88	N/A	-
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	N/A	100	Range Average	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	150 150	210 210	N/A	-
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	51-140 76	50-51 51	56-61 58	31 31	N/A	-
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	N/A	20	Range Average	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	62 28-72 (o)	ND ND	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	12-13 12	13 13	12.3 12.3	12.1-12.3 12.2	N/A	-
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	160-490 257	160-180 170	230-250 240	120 120	N/A	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. These cations are usually naturally occurring
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	N/A	0.02	1	Range Average	ND-4.5 1.9	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	N/A	Discharge from industrial waste factories; erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	7.6-33 15	9.2-13 11	21-23 22	12 12	N/A	-
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ppt	NL=10	3	2	Range Average	ND ND	N/A N/A	ND ND-11 (o)	ND ND	N/A	By-product of treatment process
pH	pH Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	7.6-8.1 7.9	8.3-8.6 8.5	8.1 8.1	8.3-8.5 8.4	N/A	-
Potassium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	1.7-3.6 2.3	1.9 1.9	4.0-4.3 4.2	1.3-2.6 2.0	N/A	-
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range Average	8.4-75 24	9.2-10 9.6	79-85 82	58 58	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	0.3	Range Average	N/A N/A	ND-0.63 0.32	2.1-2.7 2.4	1.2-2.4 1.9	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	N/A	3	Range Average	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	3.0 3.0	3.4 3.4	N/A	-

### For More Information

Please contact Nick Capogni, Water Treatment and Quality Supervisor, for questions relating to your drinking water quality at **(909) 620-2251** during regular hours of operation (M-Th 6:30 AM to 5:00 PM).

For water quality concerns outside of regular working hours, please call dispatch at **(909) 622-1241**.